RESENTS THE LATTER'S REMARKS

Discussion in the House Over Mr. Gage's Report.

RESOLUTION REFERRED

ome routine business in the Senate today Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) presented a esolution calling upon the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the Senate if the people of Samoa had been consulted with reference to the recent treaty regarding the Samoan Islands. The resolution went over.

The Senate then adopted an order presented by Mr. Allison (Iowa) deciding to proceed to the election of a secretary and ergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

This was the second step in the reorganization of the Senate which has been pending for several weeks, Mr. Allison then in succession presented resolutions, first, that Charles G. Bennett of New York be elected secretary of the Senate, and, second, that Daniel M. Ransdell of Indiana be

elected sergeant-at-arms.

After an agreement was reached that the officers were not to take their places until February 1 the resolutions were adopted without division.

Wr. Mason Quotes a British Consul.

Mr. Mason (Ill.), at the conclusion of morning business, rose to a ques ion of personal privilege. He had read a n, wspaper clipping of an interview with the British consul at New Orleans. In the ourse of the interview the consul was noted as saying that the British public vas disgusted with the position taken by he American people and some of the sena-ers in Congress on the subject of the Britters in Congress on the subject of the British-Transvaal war. That position, the consul was quoted as saying, was taken because the American people were mercenary. Foday they were favorable to the Boers, because they had achieved a little success, tomorrow they would be just as favorable to the British when they had achieved victory. The consul considered as particularly bembastic the utterances of certain senators of the United States, and declared, according to the interview, that when Senator Mason adopted the role of a mountelank and encouraged the "balf civilized" people is did so simply for "show and for votes."

Mr. Mason said the consul's utterance ac did so simply for "show and for votes.

Mr. Mason said the consul's utterance
was scarcely worth attention except that
he was one of the accredited representatives of a great nation to this country.

"It is not the first time," declared Mr.
Mason. "that a British diplomat has aiempted to run this country. So far as his pted to run this country. So far as his sonal attacks upon me are concerned I e no concern. They do me honor. They wenomens the attack by the British in me and those who think like me, the e we are made the subjects of British idity and assininity, then the sooner all the American people get on the t side of this controversy. The piece was the country in omatic or consular capacity and miste the utterances of senators only account the arrogance and cowardice of a people.

along Mr. Mason said that ac ording to the best information obtainable he people of Scotland, those of Ireland and 5 per cent of America were in sympathy in the Boers in their contest with Great

Eritain. "I want to say," said Mr. Mason, "I ask for no special defense from the State Department in this matter, for with the help of God. Fil try to take care of myself. "There is one thing that I should like to inquire about. What has become of the arbitration treaty that was submitted to this \$-nate? I am told that the United States government cannot mediate in this war until that treaty has been ratified. If that is so, I want that treaty discovered and ratified; that that barrier arapist mediation that that barrier against mediation

hall be removed."
Mr. Mason then adverted to the resolu-Sir. Mason then adverted to the resolu-tion of sympathy with the Boers which he and offered early in the session. He urged he committee to which the resolution had been referred to make a report on it in refer that a vote might be had upon it. If I was not fair, he urged the Senate to make it fair, but he did not want to be-leve that it was buried in the committee, is the London newspapers had announced he morning after its introduction.

the morning after its introduction.

"Don't take that child to the graveyard," urged Mr. Mason, "for I give you notice new that there will be a resurrection of the very day after this week.

You'll have a chance to think about it at least once every day unless you go to the cloak rooms while I discuss it."

Mr. Mason then resumed his criticism of Firgland. He said England had made the war for the purpose of getting the rich war for the purpose of getting the rich nines of South Africa. Mr. Platt of Con-necticut said, at the close of Mr. Mason's speech, that he wished to enter his protest the abuse of free speech on the

Mr. Pettigr:w, speaking on a resolution clating to contrabands of war, said that be doctrine that a belligerent might seize food stuffs, even if it padd for them, would mean that in case of war between our two est customers our trade with both would

e destroyed. Mr. Lodge said he did not think the dipsomatic or consular officer of any govern-ment had the right to criticise a senator or representative or any officer of the govern-

Mr. Lodge said the gallant fight the Boers

Tillman Attacks the Administration. At 1:45 p.m. Mr. Tillman took the floor d made a speech on the Philippine ques

tion. It was a vigorous denunciation of the administration's Philippine policy. He dealed that the blood of the soldiers in the Philippines was upon the heads of those who opposed imperialism. The President of the United Stats by negotiating the treaty of peace and "buying the Filipinos," and those senators who assisted in ratification treaty were responsible for the pres

ar. Tillman said that the United States annot govern any territory that does not elong to the United States, and where our ag floats the Constitution and the principles of the Declaration of Independence

immediately after the reading of the surnal in the House today Mr. Dalzeli (Pa.), from the committee on rules, reported back the Suizer resolution for the appointment of a special committee to invesigate the deposit of public funds by Secreary Gage in New York banks and all the ransactions relating to the sale of the New York custom house, with the recommendation that it be referred to the ways and

Mr. Dalzell explained that the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Sulzer resolution of inquiry upon the same et had sone to the ways and means committee and it was proper that that cominfittee should have jurisdiction.

Favors an Investigation.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), leader of the minority, said he was not opposed to the reference of the resolution to the ways and means committee, but he was decidedly of the opinion that an investigation should be

When he spoke a few days ago, he said, had insisted that there must be some ason why the National City Bank of New he had insisted that there must be some reason why the National City Bank of New York had not completed its title to the custom house property purchase from the government. The government had taken a paper credit for \$3.215,000, which left the pitiful sum of \$50,000 still due the government. Why had this been dome? Not a dollar of the government's credit at the bank had been checked out. Why could the credit not have been for the full pmount? There must be some reason, said Mr. Richardson, and he insisted that the reason had developed. It had been the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, to relieve the bank of its tax obligation to the state and city of New York by retaining the title in the government. The government had agreed to pay rent for the property, yet the bank was not to pay

MASON ON ENGLAND

taxes upon it. He called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury asking Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the property sold in the manner he had described to prevent the bank from being liable for taxes. "If that was the Secretary's motive," said Mr. Richardson, emphatically, "I am here to condemn it and to insist that it ill becomes the Secretary of the Treasury to go into partnership with a private corporation."

The National City Bank of New York, Mr. Richardson said, had been able to earn interest upon the \$3.215,000 it had nominally paid the government, interest upon the bonds it had deposited to retain this money and to charge the government rental equal to 4 per cent of the purchase price. In other words, he said, this juggling has enabled the bank to make \$55,000 up to date. Mr. Richardson said he was surprised that the Secretary of the Treasury had not already asked to be allowed to make an explanation.

Mr. Sulzer's Denunciation

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.), the author of the resolution, followed Mr. Richardson. He said the republican party dared neither to smother nor ignore the resolution. people of the country were deeply interestd in ascertaining the truth. He charac the mascertaining the truth. He characterized the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury as infamous, and his connection with the Rockefeller bank, which had been used, he said, to manipulate the stock market against adverse interests, as scandalers.

lous.
"We demand this investigation." said he
"to ascertain who the stockholders and
directors of this bank are, that they are
entitled to special privileges from this
classification."

administration."

Ever since the present Secretary had been in office, Mr. Sulzer said, he had been been in office, Mr. Suizer said, he had been aiding the City National at the expense of other national banks. It had been making millions "coming and going." He declared that the people of the country recognized that the Secretary of the Treasury was unfit and incompetent to hold the purse strings.

was unine and purse strings.

The United States treasury was nade the instrument of the Standard Oil Trust. Aye, more, he said, the people believed the Secretary should be impeached.

Mr. Hopkins Protests.

Mr. Hopkins (III.), in reply, said that all his discussion was premature and out of The whole question had been re mitted to the ways and means committee.

"I simply rise," said he, "to protest against the unfounded, unwarranted and against the unfounded, unwarranted and untrue charges made by the gentleman from Tennessee (Richardson). What right has he to impute false and fraudulent motives to the Secretary of the Treasury? Is there any evidence upon which to base them? None whatever. When the Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for the facts he presented a full response."

"Why did the \$50,000 remain unpaid?" interrupted Mr. Richardson.

terrupted Mr. Richardson.

terrupted Mr. Richardson.

"I'll come to that," replied Mr. Hopkins.
Proceeding, he said Mr. Richardson had charged that the Secretary had entered into a fraudulent contract.

"I affirm," said he, "that there is no support whatever for the charge. The custom house property was seld to the National City Bank. It took possession and made a lease. I claim that the city and state of New York can proceed to the collection of taxes just as if the paper title had passed.

"Under the law the Secretary of the collection of the law the Secretary of the collection of taxes just as if the paper title had passed.

"Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury sold the property to the highest bidder. The National City bid \$190,000 more than any other bidder.

"What is the next offense? That the purchase price was deposited with the Na-tional City Bank. Was there anything wrong in that? That bank is a government depository, selected by a democratic administration because of its financial standing, and because a deposit in that bank was the same as if it had been in the subtreasury or in the treasure in the subtreasury or in the treasure in the subtreasure of the subtreasure of the subtreasure of the subtreasure of the treasure in the treasure in the treasure in the subtreasure of the subtreasure ery or in the treasury itself. I ask, then in the name of decency and justice, where is the wrong done by the gentleman who pressites with such dignity and ability over he Treasury Department?" Mr. Hill (Conn.) declared that the resolu

tion for an investigation was pure bun-combe, intended for political purposes, just as a similar resolution directed against the democratic Secretary of the Treasury in the

ast administration was.
"I ask the gentleman from Illinois (Hoptins)." again interposed Mr. Richardson, why the \$50,000 had been held back? He idn't answer it. I now propound the sam

interrogatory to you. Fraudulent Intent Denied.

Mr. Hill replied that the law under which the property was sold compelled the pay ment of only \$750,000 cash, the remainder from time to time. The Secretary was compelled to receive any cash payment in excess of \$750,000. He could not help him self. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr.

self. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Richardson) made the specific charge that it was done for the purpose of defrauding the city of New York of taxes.

That went into the intent of the Secretary. "It ill becomes him." said Mr. Hill, indignantly, "to charge the Secretary of the Treasury with fraudulent intent. Furthermore, if he had gone deeper into the investigation he would have ascertained that the city could not lose the taxes upon the property."

He proceeded to explain the tax laws of New York relative to national banks. "Therefore," said he, in conclusion, "the

"Therefore," said he, in conclusion, "the disreputable charge that the Secretary of the Treasury did anything with fradulent intent falls to the ground." (Applause on

the republican side.)

Mr. Richardson replied in a two-minute speech. Neither Mr. Hopkins nor Mr. Hill, he said, had made any answer to fiis question as to why the Secretary of the Treasury had not taken a paper credit for \$3.205,000 instead of \$3.215,000.

He insisted that failure to answer had left open the question as to taxation. He also questioned the right of the National City, with a capital of \$7,000,000, to buy real estate to the amount of half its capital. the republican side.)

In closing the debate, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) said the whole discussion had been beside the mark. The question of referring the whole subject to the ways and mans committee had been used to renew charg that had been answered over and ov again by none better than by promine

democrats in the House and country,
"Who are they?" cried several democ
Mr. Dalzell paid no heed to these
So far as the right of the bank to pur the property was concerned, Mr. Dali said its purchase had been authorized the act that authorized the sale

Resolution Adopted.

The resolution was then adopted withou

A bill was passed to appropriate \$60,000 for a military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The House their proceeded to the call of committees.

A bill from the committee on merchant marine and fisheries to require officers and pilots of steam vessels to make oath to their applications for licenses and providing penalties for perjury developed considerable opposition from members having constituents engaged in small river traffic on the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi rivers.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) moved to recommit the bill.

The motion failed and the bill was pass The motion father and the off was pass-ed without division.

The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill for the re-organization and improvement of the United States weather bureau.

Col. Herrick a Possible Delegate.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, after spending a couple of days in Washington as the guest of President McKinley and Sen Hanna, departed last evening for New York, where he was joined by Mrs. Herrick. York, where he was joined by Mrs. Herrick. They will sail on Wednesday for Europe.

Col. Herrick's visit to the capital is said to have been in the interest of his possible selection as a delegate to the republican national convention at Philadelphia, in which connection his name has been frequently mentioned. He is a personal friend of the President and Senator Hanna, and they would delight in his selection.

Personal Mention.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, who was recently do. ached from command of the battle ship Texas, has arrived in this city for the purpose of assuming the duties of chief of the office of naval intelligence, Navy Depart-ment. He has taken a residence at 1614 S

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky is registered at the Normandie. Admiral Gherardi is at the Ebbitt. W. H. Andrews, Allegheny, Pa., is at the

Illinois Anti-Trust Law Knocked Out. CHICAGO, January 29.-Judge Kohlsaat of the federal court today rendered a decision declaring the Illinois anti-trust law unconstitutional.

Debate in the House on the Weather Bureau Bill. January 23.

Provisions of the Measure Explained-Opposition to the Retirement Fund Feature.

The House of Representatives late this afternoon took up for consideration the bill (H. R. 3988) to reorganize the weather bureau. This bill and the report were published at length in The Star last Saturday. Chairman Wadsworth of the committee on agriculture asked to close general de-bate on the bill within two hours, but Mr.

Loud of California oobjected. The first reading of the bill was dispensed with, and Mr. Wadsworth proceeded to outline the features of the bill.

When he reached that portion of the bill which relates to the retirement of employes he was questioned by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee as to the effect. Mr. Wadsworth explained the retirement

"Suppose," said Mr. Richardson, "that an employe leaves the weather bureau and goes to another branch of the government service, does he lose the money he has paid

Mr. Wadsworth yielded to Mr. Williams of the committee, who said that the employe in that case would forfeit his money. Mr. Richardson thought that was wrong. Mr. Williams said the clerk would be transferred at his own request.

Feared a Civil Pension List.

Mr. Talbert of South Carolina feared that this bill was the opening wedge for the establishment of a civil pension list. He saw no reason wny the clerks could not create relief fund of their own, without a law-of Congress. "I am absolutely opposed to anything," said Mr. Talbert, "which smacks of

thing. Said Mr. Tailort, which smacks of a civil pension list."

"So do I," said Mr. Wadsworth, "but this bill does not create a civil pension list."

Mr. Bromwell of Ohlo told of the relief fund which had been provided in Cincinnati for the policemen and firemen, and which worked well. He saw no damage for the future as far as the civil pension list goes, unless Congress creates the damage.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) said he did not doubt that the system proposed by this bill would eventually extend to other departments.

"I hope it will," said Mr. Wadsworth.
"Let us try this entering wedge, and see how it works."

now it works."
Mr. Griggs (Ga.) thought that these employes might establish an organization sim-ilar to the Railway Mati Clerks' Associa-tion, the chief feature of which is insurance st accidents

gainst accidents.

Mr. Mann of Illinois doubted the ability

FOR THE FRENCH TREATY

Interests That Will Be Favorably Affected Now Being Heard.

Countries Awaiting the Outcome With Interest.

Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary harged with the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, has returned to this city from a ten-day sojourn at Palm Beach, Florida, completely recovered from the severe attack of col1 and grip which required him to leave the city. His return will mark the resumption of the efforts of the friends of the pending French reciprocity treaty to secure its ratification by the Senate.

Until very recently only the interests that believed themselvs to be unfavorably affected by the changes in tariff rates contained in the treaty have been heard from, and the effect was to give rise to the grav-est doubts as to the fate of this, the most

est doubts as to the fate of this, the most important of all reciprocity treaties. Now, however, the tide has turned in the other direction, and the manifold interests that expect to profit by the substantial reductions in duties to be collected on American goods entering France under the treaty are coming to the front, supporting the treaty. They are being heard from mainly through letters addressed to members of the Senate and the House, urging prompt ratification.

Attention is being directed to the fact that at present the French government ad-mits at the minimum rate of tariff petro-leum and cottonseed oil, in anticipation of the ratification of the treaty. Should it fail the concession would have to be with-drawn and the maximum rates imposed. These would be prohibitive and the great field for petroleum would be turned over to the complete possession of Russia, while African nut oils would take the place of cottonseed oil from the southern states.

Mr. Kasson's figures show that France is the largest single consumer of cottonseed. the ratification of the treaty. Should it

the largest single consumer of cottonseed oil and be believes that when that fact is calized the treaty will secure the support f the southern senators. Meanwhile with the exception of one arangement practically completed, all of the

ther projected treaties have been allowed o remain in the stage of negotiation that to rer ommits neither party to any very definite It is realized by the diplomatic represen

tatives of the other European powers that if France fails to secure the ratification of her treaty there is no hope for favor-able action on others, for the terms held out by France are regarded as being as generous as could be held out by any power which expected to secure the approval of

DEATH OF THADDEUS A. JONES. Well-Known Resident of South Wash ington Passes Away.

Mr. Thaddeus A. Jones of this city, one of Washington's oldest citizens, and a man respected in a very large circle, died yesterday at his home, 946 F street southwest. Mr. Jones has been a citizen of the District The House then proceeded to the call of for over half a century, and has resided in sommittees.

South Washington during that time. For nearly fifty years he has been employed in the Capitol, originally going to work on the the Capitol, originally going to work on the Capitol extension in the early 50's. During the last twenty years he has filled the position of chief engineer of the Senate end. Mr. Jones was a native of New Hampshire. He leaves a widow and six grown children. He was seventy-two years of age. During the war Mr. Jones was imprisoned for a length of time at Richmond. The funeral will take place from his late residence tomorrow at 10 a.m. The interment will be at Oak Hill cemetery.

PURCHASE OF EDGEWOOD.

Agreement by Which Property Passes to W. L. Ellsworth. An agreement was filed with the recorder of deeds this afternoon, by which James B. Wimer, acting as agent for Herbert No ble, trustee, agrees to sell the homestead of the late Salmon P. Chase, situated at Edgewood, together with the furniture therein, to William Ledyard Ellsworth, for \$112,000. The paper acknowledges the re-celpt of a deposit of \$10,000, and recites that the balance is to be paid in cash upon delivery of the property

FOR JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL. Currently Reported That Commander Wainwright Will Be Selected.

It is current gossip at the Nov

who commanded the Gloucester at Santi ago, and who is now on duty at the Naval Academy, is likely to be appointed judge advocate general of the navy to succeed Capt. S. C. Lemly, on the expiration of the latter's present term of office in June next. The appointment is for four years. Capt. Lemly is now serving his second term, having been originally appointed in 1892.

Steamship Arrival. At New York-Rhein, from Bremen. At Liverpool-Numidian, from Portland. At Glasgow-Carthagenian, from Phila-elphia.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION GAGE. AGAIN REPLIES

Response to Senate Resolution of

INFORMATION REGARDING CITY BANK

Did Not Answer the Much-Quoted Hepburn Letter.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

transmitted to the Senate his reply to the esolution of January 23, calling for further information as to his dealings with the officials of the National City Bank of New York. Secretary Gage quotes in full the Senate esolution, and adds that it might be considered as fully answered by to the Senate's first resolution of inquiry adds, however, that he will endeavor to supply to the best of his ability whatever may have been lacking in his first answer. The Secretary then takes up the Senate resolution of January 23 by paragraphs His reply, in brief, is as follows:

To Reply to Hepburn Letter.

"One. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters and the substance of any conversation or agreement he may have written or had with A. B. Hepburn of the National City Bank of New York, in a reply to a letter from Mr. Hepburn to him, dated June 5, 1897.

"A careful search of the department files does not show any answer to the letter of A. B. Hepburn, written by him to me, dated June 5, 1897, nor do I believe that any answer ever was made to said letter, Neither do I recall any conversation had with A. B. Hepburn in reply to such letter. Nor was there at that time, or now, any Nor was there at that time, or now, any agreement made or expectation of an agreement to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury or any of the officers of the Treasury Department with any person or persons with reference to the subject matter of said letter of A. B. Hepburn.

"The record transmitted with my communication of January 10, 1900, contains all there is or ever was, so far as I know, concerning the said-letter of A. B. Hepburn.

"Two. Also copies of any letters, com munications, agreements, papers and documents between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank of New York, within the period embraced between June 5, 1897, and October 27, 1897.

"It does not appear from any record of "It does not appear from any record of the Treasury Department, nor is it within the recollection of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the department or any of its officers had any relations, either official or private, with the National City Bank of New York, within the period embraced between June 5, 1807 and October 27, 1897, so that there are no letters, communications, agreements, papers and documents in the possession of the department which passed between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank within that period."

Deposit of Government Funds. The Secretary calls attention to the neces sity which arose later in October, 1897, of disposing in some way of the large sum of money (\$58,448,223) which was realized from without drawing this money out of active

without drawing this money out of active channels and thus precipitating a financial disturbance. He refers to his letter to Mr. A. B. Hepburn, printed in full in his first reply, in which he told Mr. Hepburn that Mr. H. W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank had already been requested "to ascertain how heavy banks would qualify as depositories to receive a portion of the \$30,000,000 of the railway fund which was to be disbursed in the redemption of government sixes about January first."

The Secretary adds: "The National City Bank could readily qualify by the deposit of public bonds to receive a large amount. It was necessary that there should be in this instance an original recipient and distributor of the fund, because one check aione was drawn in amount \$13,645,250. It ought to occur readily to the minds of the most inverserieuced in banking affairs that

ought to occur readily to the minds of the most inexperienced in banking affairs that it required an institution of some consider-able magnitude to handle such a check. "As shown in the communication of Jan-uary 10, 1900, the National City Bank did become the original recipient and distrib-utor of this fund, and that as fast as cer-

tain other banks qualified, it (the National City Bank) transferred to those institu-tions as follows:

Distribution by City Banks. To the Chase National Bank, \$2,000,000 o the Hanover National, \$2,000,000; to the Fifth National, \$200,000; to the American Exchange National, \$500,000; to the National Bank of the Republic, \$500,000; to the eaboard National, \$500,000, and to the Seaboard National, \$500,000, and to the Western National, \$1,000,000, all of which sums, together with the amount held by the National City Bank, secured by deposits of bonds of the United States, were subsequently withdrawn and paid into the subtreasury at New York. The Secretary believes that he accomplished by such transaction what he has taken pains to do since, namely, the availance of that sort of disturbance in the money market which of disturbance in the money market which affects not merely speculative affairs, but which, as sad experience has too often dewhich, as sad experience has too often de-monstrated, spread throughout the whole commercial and industrial fabric, bringing ruin and disaster such as close the doors of factories and mills, throws labor out of employment and invite years of business stagnation, the like of which was witnessed during the period of 1893 to 1897.

"I may add, the sole purpose which has

"I may add, the sole purpose which has animated the Secretary in these connections was so to use the banks as to secure, pre-serve and keep the public moneys withou risk or hazard of loss, and in such form serve and keep the public moneys without risk or hazard of loss, and in such form, within the limitations and requirements of law, as would best conduce to the preservation and protection of the general interests of the people."

Section 4 relates to the request for letters and telegrams bearing on alleged "conference with Mr. Morgan in relation to the treasury deposits in the national bank 4s.

treasury deposits in the national bank de-positories in New York." Secretary Gage

Mr. Stillman's Letter.

"There are no letters, communications, agreements, papers or documents on file in the Treasury Department, between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers or officials and the officials of the National City Bank of New York, or the officials of the National City Bank and the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates, in reference 40,8 letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, of December 21, 1897, in which the Secretary wrose; I have yours of the 20th instant and note your suggestions as to a conference with! Mr. 14Jorgan in relation to the treasury deposits in the national bank depositories of New 1507k, other than were transmitted with my. 50mmunication to the President pro tempore of the Senate under date of January 10, 4900. Nor can it be recalled that there was ever any conversation had between the Secretary of the Treasury and any other man, concerning the said letter."

No Conference With Stillman. National City Bank of New York, or the

No Conference, With Stillman. The fourth section of the Senate inquiry

is quoted as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is further directed to transmit to the Senate opies of any letters, agreements, commu incations, papers, documents or other information in his possession, or in the possession of the Treasury Department, respecting the conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and James Stillman, president of the National City Bank; J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, and any other person or persons with whom he conferred in Philadelphia, as mentioned in his letter to James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, of December 21, 1897; and also whether or not the conference resulted in any agreement or understanding in regard to depositing government moneys in the national bank depositories in the city of New York; whether or not any record was kept in the Treasury Department of telephonic or teledecisions, papers, documents or other in-

graphic communication between the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinate officers and officials of the National City Bank of New York city, and if so, what agreement and understanding was arrived at by means of these telephonic, telegraphic or other communication.

To this the Secretary replies:

"It should be a sufficient answer to all that is requested on the subject of this conference between Mr. Stillman, Mr. Morgan and myself at Philadelphia to say that such a conference never took place. Mr. Stillman and Mr. Morgan, for what reason I know not, did not come to Philadelphia to see me, but on December 23, 1897, Mr. Stillman placed the matter about which he and Mr. Morgan wished to talk with me before me in a letter, which appears on page 77 of the document wherein is printed my communication to the Presided protein protein in the New York banks so as to secure "an easy money market with a uniform rate of interest," which, Mr. Stillman's letter is a request to allow as much as possible of the Pacific debt money to remain in the New York banks so as to secure "an easy money market with a uniform rate of interest," which, Mr. Stillman says, will avoid a panic and aid in the reorganization plans of various railway companies then in progress.

No Conversation But as Fully Set Porth.

No Conversation But as Fully Set Porth. but no explanation is made of the cause of detention.

No Conversation But as Fully Set

" '6. And whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury or any of his subordinates had any correspondence, telegraphic or telephonic or otherwise, or any agreements accuments, papers or conversation with the officials of the National City Bank of New

officials of the National City Bank of New York between the period embraced from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; September 19, 1898, to October 29, 1898; August 25 to December 19, 1899; and, if so, let him accompany his response to this resolution with copies thereof."

"The Senate has already been furnished, as stated in my communication of January 10, 1900, with al! correspondence, letters, telegrams, agreements, documents and papers in the possession of the Treasury Department with reference to deposits in the National City Bank of New York from March 4, 1897, to January 4, 1900, the date of the previous Senate resolution on this subject. For that reason there have already been furnished to the Senate copies of all correspondence of every kind and description from April 28, 1898, to June 2, 1898; September 19, 1898, to October 29, 1898; August 26, 1890, to December 19, 1809. "The department is without the means of preserving conversations, and for that reason is not able to comply with the Senate's request for copies of conversations, if any were had." It has not been the practice of the Secmiral Watson, we steamed slowly past the United States squadron, each ship, beginning with the Brooklyn, firing minute guns from the time we got under way until the Thomas was out of sight.

"The British ship Aurora also fired minute guns, and the crews of all the war vessels lined the sides as we salied slowly past, the marines saluted and the drums and trumpets sounded ruffles and flourishes. It was a most solemn and impressive sense.

request for copies of conversations, if any were had.

"It has not been the practice of the Secretaries of the Treasury to preserve conversations. It may be said, in general, Lowever, that in the transaction of the, birsiness of this department with the National City Bank or with any other bank, no conversation has been had, either by telephone or face to face, which has had reference to any relations, official or private, otherwise than as fully set forth in my communication to the Senate, dated January 10, 1900. No agreement, past, present or in contemplation has ever been had with the National City Bank otherwise than is literally set forth in my communication to the president pro tempore of the Senate of January 10, 1900."

No Bonds Held for Standard Oil.

No Bonds Held for Standard Oil. The final section of the Senate inquiry

"And the Secretary of the Treasury further directed to inform the Senate the amount of United States bonds held in trust by the Treasury Department for th Standard Oil Company of the city of New York to secure government deposits for the National City Bank of New York city, and Lipon what lates these bonds were assign-ed and the amount thereof now or at any

upon what lates these bonds were assigned and the amount thereof now or at any time held by the government of the United States for the Standard Oil Company."

This inquiry, the Secretary says, is based on a misconception, induced, no doubt, by requests from the National City Bank to transfer certain lots of bonds to the Standard Oil Company and to other parties. Secretary Gage explains that when registered bonds are deposited as security in the treasury they are canceled and fresh bends issued to the credit of the treasurer in his name "in trust." When such bonds are surrendered by the treasurer they may be reissued to the depositing bank or, on the bank's formal request, they may be reissued to any other party or institution. In conclusion he says:

"The records show that the treasurer has assigned and delivered upon the orders of the National City Bank, to fourteen different parties, a total of \$7,334,000, and of these \$1,914,000 was transferred to the Standard Oil Company. The Treasury Department has at no time held any bonds in trust for the Standard Oil Company, nor for any interest other than for the depositing bank."

Hotel Arrivals.

Arlington-J. R. Latimer, San Juan, Porto Rico; W. E. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. B. Platt, New York; W. A. Gardner, Chicago N. H. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids; I. Belford, Toledo, Ohio; W. B. Gaffney, Montana. Cochran-E. P. Watson, Cincinnati; A. C. Frost, Boston; A. W. Snow, Chicago; F. H.

Gould, Concord, N. H. Dewey-A. H. Davenport, Boston: J. B. Ryan, Denver, Col.; George Hay, Philadelham, St. Paul.

ham, St. Paul.

Metropolitan-W. Henderson, Buffalo, N.
Y.; R. Smith, J. Thompson, New York;
John Cart, Maryland.

National-A. M. Carnes, Atlanta, Ga.; B.
R. Brown, South Carolina; E. A. Stacy,
Vork Pa.

National—A. M. Carnes, Atlanta, Ga.; B. R. Brown, South Carolina; E. A. Stacy, York, Pa.
Raleigh—A. N. Anderson, North Carolina; D. G. Smith, Newport News, Va.; C. H. Bradley, Boston; S. W. Katz, Philadelphia; T. R. Dodge, Chicago; T. E. Collins, Helena, Mont.; J. T. Brown, Pittsburg.
Riggs—C. H. Clar, Greeley, Col.; W. H. Smith, Pittsburg; R. C. Davey, New Orleans, La.; A. S. Murray, Fair Haven, Vt.; C. C. Robertson, Florida.
Shorcham—D. H. Sowers, Columbus, Ohio; J. S. Blair, St. Louis; W. B. Pace, Bowling

C. C. Robertson, Florida.

Shoreham—D. H. Sowers, Columbus, Ohio;
J. S. Blair, St. Louis; W. B. Pace, Bowling
Green, Ky.; F. R. Marlow, Helena, Mont.;
B. P. Merrick, Holyoke, Mass.; G. E. Winton, Bridgeport, Conn.
Wellington—S. N. Hawkins, Wisconsin;
M. F. Dobbins, New York; W. C. Gear,
Ohio; James Thompson, Toronto.
Willard—E. A. Page, Boston; W. H. Hunter, Denver, Col.; H. Halsey, London; T.
W. Turner, Chicago.
Ebbitt—J. E. Stubbs, Nevada State University; W. B. Dolenty, Townsend, Mont.;
F. W. Sears, Kansas City; W. G. Ewing,
Chicago; Admiral A. Gherardi, U. S. navy,
Normandie—J. W. St. Clair, J. B. McCoy,
West Virginia; C. W. Sparr, Helena, Mont.;
James Eliverson, Philadelphia; W. H. Andrews, Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Frisble, irews, Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. F. Maine; J. C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky. nd-F. W. Merriwell, John D

Richmond—F. W. Merriweil, John D. Hapokins, Kansas City.
St. James—W. J. Wilson, San Antonio; H. Lord, Bangor, Me.; H. Reed, Boston; J. B. Hossack, Chicago; A. M. Daley, New York; J. M. Chapple, Boston.

for Business.

DIRECTORS CHOSEN. New Railway Company Getting Read

Stockholders of the Old Dominion and Great Falls Railway Company on Satur-day elected the following board of directors: George G. Boteler, Joseph S. Miller N. B. Scott, Nathaniel Wilson, A. B. Hines T. B. Jewell, G. N. Saegmuller, George E Truitt, Joseph Tabor Johnson, P. M. Rixey,

W. B. Besley, A. B. Grunwell, R. D.

Weaver, Samuel L. Phillips, Charles S Bradley and S. Thomas Brown. The fellowing officers of the company wer also elected: Joseph S. Miller, president R. D. Weaver, vice president; A. B. Grun M. D. Weaver, vice president: A. B. Grun-well, treasurer, and A. B. Hines, secretary. This company was chartered by the Vir ginia legislature at the present session, and its starting point will be on the Potoma-river in Alexandria county. Va., opposite the District of Columbia, and its termina at either Loudoun or Fairfax Court House It will bowever under the terms of the at either Loudoun or Pairtax Court House.
It will, however, under the terms of the charter, be possible for the road to have a terminal at both these places.

The plan is to begin the construction of the line in the spring and either steam of electricity will be the motive power.

Hearing Continued. The hearing in the case of James Lacy,

who is charged with committing an inde cent assault on Grace Tilley, a small child, living in Freeman's alley, was today con-tinued by Prosecutor Mullowny until Thurs-day. Both parties are colored. The arrest was made by Sergeant Hartley and Officer Kentucky House Adjourns.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 29.-The

house, which was to meet at 11 o'clock, did not meet until 11:30 because of the non-

appearance of members. So many were absent and so many paired that no attempt

Speaking of the departure of the Thomas

from Manila and the honors paid the dead hero whose remains are being borne to Arlington, Major Carson says: "We left Manile Sayundar Carson

Manila Saturday afternoon, December 30.

about 4 p.m. As prearranged with Ad-

miral Watson, we steamed slowly past the

trumpets sounded ruffles and flourishes. It was a most solemn and impressive scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed and took part in it."

The arrival of the Thomas at San Francisco may be looked for today or tomorrow. But for the detention at Nagasaki she would have been in the harbor of San Francisco several days ago.

Licut. Breckinridge Recovering.

Mrs. Haskell, whose husband, Maj. Has-

kell, was specially distinguished during the

assault upon the blockhouse at El Caney,

writing from Manila on December 28, 1899,

gives some news concerning Lieut. Ethel-

bert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Infantry,

which will be of interest to his many

friends in this city. Lieut. Breckinridge

was in the Philippines as aid to Gen. Lawten, and it will be remembered that he was wounded at San Mateo just a moment before Gen. Lawton fell. In fact, Gen. Lawton was in the act of speaking to Lieur. Breckinridge when he was hit by the fatal bullet

Mrs. Haskell says: "It gives me great

From other sources of about the same

date it is learned that Lieutenant Breckin

date it is learned that Lieutenant Breckin-ridge had so far regained his strength as to be able to bear being transferred from one hospital to another; and though still unable to walk, he expected to be able to proceed with those who are accompany-ing General Lawton's remains to America on the transport Thomas.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S PROGRESS.

The Saundron Sails for Montevideo

The Secretary of the Navy received the

cllowing cablegram this morning from Ad

miral Schley, commanding the South At-

"PUERTO ENSENADA, January 28.

"Bubonic plague is officially reported to

be epidemic at Rosario, at a distance of

In accordance with the last statement the

squadron sailed today from Ensenada for

Motevideo.

The American residents of Buenos Ayres

Art Exhibition.

190 miles. Squadron Montevideo,"

lantic squadron:

cerses in South Africa falled to make much of an impression on the local stock mar-ket this morning. The street was disposed to accept this as an indorsement of its latest conclusion that this is not a war market.

cent for Americans. Our stocks suffered less, on an average, than consols, which declined a full point. Opening prices were fractionally lower, but it became immediately apparent that supporting orders

The success of the attack on Third Ave nue last work encouraged further selling during the initial trading, but even in these shares the decline was arrested. London had few stocks for sale in this market, and altogether the local trading might have been but little different in haracter even had there been no war advices. An advance in refined sugars was announced just prior to the opening, and the short interest in those shares advanced the price of the

The meeting of Steel and Wire directors to take action on the dividend on the com mon stock attracted unusual interest, but great care was exercised in preventing the disclosure of what took place in the board

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent is generally expected and possibly a statement of earnings. Rumors of a scheme for retiring a certain proportion of the preferred stock and the creation of a permanent dividend fund for the common were heard, but lacked confirmation.

The stock was said to have been bought for inside account during the day and advanced easily.

Since the market falls to grow in breadth, it is entirely natural that a few stocks should be chosen for special development. It is also quite natural that the iron and steel stocks should be among the issues selected.

Mrs. Haskell says: "It gives me great pleasure to write you that your son is recovering from his wounds, which are not serious. I saw him at Mrs. Lawton's home on Sunday, ond he was up and dressed and in her drawing room, and looked bright and cheerful at the prospect of return to his family. We are to be his fellow-passengers on his voyage to San Francisco, as Major Haskell and I are to accompany Mrs. Lawton on the Thomas, to sail from here on the 30th instant.

"Mrs. Lawton shows wonderful fortitude and heroism, and her unselfish alm is to spare all around her sorrow and trouble—but all our hearts ache for her, dear, brave little woman." selected.

But with money easy the investment rail-way shares of known value, despite the slowness of their movements, should find a more enduring demand.

Occasional decreases in earnings are reported, but the amounts become less significant when compared with the unusual figures of the previous year. Taken as a whole, railroad earnings are good, and should scarcely fail to inspire higher prices in a cheap money market.

If the American market can be divorced from the European political situation there is little likelihood of any material decline. At the same time there is a tendency on the part of the public to await positive evi-

New York Stock Market

The American residents of Buenos Ayres gave a brilliant entertainment at St. George's Hall last week in honor of Rear Admiral Schley. Many British and Argen-tine residents were also present. The American charge d'affaires invited President Roca to dine with Admiral Schley on the cruiser Chicago the following day.

Lovers of the beautiful in art as well as those who want to inform themselves, will be interested in the exhibitions which are given daily in the morning and afternoon in the art gallery of the establishment of Woodward & Lothrop. There can be seen there reproductions of the famous paintings in the National Art Gallery of London, and owing to the method of reproduction and the exhibition, the details of the paintings are brought out with all the vividness in color and effect of the originals. These pictures are painted on glass and then shown under strong light. Lectures are given in explanation of the pictures by Mr. H. Haisey Stirling, which add much to the profit as well as the pleasure of the exhibition. There is a lec-ture in the morning, and one also at 2:30

and 4 o'clock, respectively. Lient. Snyder Sent to Annapolis. First Lieut, Harold C. Snyder, U. S. M. C. it his own request, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, to date from January 31, and ordered to duty at the marine barracks at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for instruction. Lieut. Snyder is one of the most popular officers in the service, and his departure from the Navy Department will be a source of general regret, coupled with best wishes for the future success of the bright young officer.

Collecting Soldiers' Remains.

Quartermaster General Ludington has received a telegram from Agent Massey at Havana in regard to the work of collecting the remains of American soldiers who have died in Cuba since the Spanish war, with a view to their transportation to the United States for reinterment. He says that the work is finished in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, and that there are 129 bodies at Trisconia and nine at Matanzas. The towns of Santa Clara. Placetas and Sagua are finished. Burial parties are now working on the north coast and also on the south coast from Cienfu-

Liners Delayed by Bad Weather. NEW YORK, January 29.—Owing to stress of weather, heavy gales and rough seas, nearly every liner due at this port during the past few days has been, or is, reported from twenty-four hours to several days overdue.

Government Bonds. per cents, registered. 1908-1928, 1021, per cents, registered, 1908-1928, 1099, 1097, per cents, coupon, 1908-1928, 1104, 1109, per cents, registered, 1907, 1144, 115, per cents, coupon, 1907, 1144, 115, per cents, registered, 1925, 133, 1333, per cents, coupon, 1925, 134, 1344, per cents, registered, 1904, 112, 1122, per cents, coupon, 1925, 134, 134, per cents, registered, 1904, 112, 1123, per cents, coupon, 1904, 1134, 1133,

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

| CHICAGO, January 29.—Graint | Communication | Chicago, January 29.—Graint | Communication | High. 10.90 10.95 6.05 6.12 5.82 5.82 NEW YORK, Ja

Saics—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 5s, coupon, \$500 at 110\foralle, Lincoln National Bank, 8 at 113. Capital Traction, 10 at 91\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 100 at 54\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 20 at 24 cents, 100 at 23 cents. After call—U. S. 3s, coupon, \$500 at 110\foralle, Washington Gas, 50 at 54\foralle, 100 at 54\foralle, 25 at 54\foralle, 100 at 54\ District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 118 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railrond Set, 124 bid, 1274; asked. Metropolitan Railrond Set, 124 bid, 1274; asked. Metropolitan Railrond Cert. Indebt., A, 112 bid, 118 asked. Metropolitan Railrond Cert. Indebt., R, 112 bid, 118 asked. Columbia Railrond Set, 128 bid. Columbia Railrond 2d mort. Es, 111½ bid, 112 asked. Washington Gas Co. series B, ds, 113 bid. Washington Gas Co. series B, ds, 113 bid. U. S. Electric Light cert. Indebt., 6s, 115 asked. Checapeake and Potomac Telephone 200, 6s, 116 bid. Cocapeake and Potomac Telephone 200, 6s, 104 bid. Cocapeake and Potomac Telephone 200, 6s, 104 bid. 106 asked. American Security and Trust. St. 104 bid. Washington Market Co. extn. 6s, 114 bid. Massonic Hisil Association 5s, 106 bid. American Grapbophone deb. 5s, 106 bid.

Washington Stock Exchange.

8256 4576 7476

83% 46% 75% 76 38 20% 86% 42% 16%

Washington Market Co. imp. 68, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. extr. 68, 114 bid. Masonie Hall Association 58, 100 bid. American Graphophone deb. 58, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 357 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 545 bid. 575 asked. Central, 170 bid. Hermers and Mechanics, 2905 bid. Second, 355 bid. Citizens', 151 bid. Columbin, 156 bid. Grantal, 140 bid. West End, 117 bid. Traders', 125 bid. Indeed, 125 bid. 124 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 258 bid. 132 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 258 bid. 1814 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 11 bid. 80 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 71 bid. 80 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 71 bid. 80 asked. Gorcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 75 bid. 78 asked. Arlington, 145 bid. 150 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 104 bid. 124 asked. Columbia, 124 bid. 150 asked. Commercial, 4 bid. 5 asked. Commercial, 4 bid. 5 asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Beal Batter Title, 55 bid. 100 asked. Columbia Title, 3 did. District Title, 38 bid. 33 asked. Railroad Stocks.—Control Title, 38 bid. 5 asked. ngrod 111e, 5 36. District 111e, 5% bid, 5% asked.

Rallroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 91% bid, 91% asked. City and Suburban, 25 bid. Georgetown and Teniestown, 15 bid.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, *54½ bid, 54½ asked.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, *54½ bid, 54½ asked.

Telephon Stocks.—Chesipeake and Potomac, 62½ bid, 64½ asked. Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 48 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 194½ bid, 194% asked. Larston Monotype, 15 bid, 11½ asked. American Graphophone, 11½ bid, 11½ asked. American Graphophone preferred, 12 bid, 12% asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 22 bid, 23 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Lincoln Hall, 65 bid.

*Ex dividend.

Ballimore Markets.

Ballimore Markets.

Ballimore Markets.

G: receipts, 13,445 barrels; exports, 819 barrels Wheat dull: spot, month and February, 72a724, May, 745a746; steamer No. 2 red, 674,675; receipts, 41,572 bushels; southern wheat by sample 67a73; do. on grade, 684a729. Corn steady: spot month and February, 364,637; March, 374a375, steamer mixed, 355a36; receipts, 69,612 bushels exports, 170,000 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 374a384; Oats firm; No. 2 white, 304a31, No. 2 marty, 54; No. 2 western, 56; receipts, 699 bushels. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$15.0a816. Grain freight Brm; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 4d. February Cork for orders, per quarter, Sa. 6d. January, Sa. 6d February and March. Sugar, butter, cheese and eggs firm, unchanged.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-

NEW YORK, January 29.-The latest re-

London prices were off from 1/2 to 1 per

stock about 2 per cent.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent is

At the same time there is a tendency on the part of the public to await positive evidence of this independent action. Recent developments make it look probable, but the fact has not been fully demonstra. It is the market relapsed into duliness during the last hour, but prices were well held. Commission business was of small proportions and traders were disposed to do nothing until after the Steel and Wire meeting.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL